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GETHINGS REDIVIVUS:

OR

The PENS Master-piece RESTORED.

Being the last Work of that Eminent and Accomplished Master in this Art, Containing *EXEMPLARS* of all curious Hands written, and now in practice in *England* and *Europe*, with necessary Rules and Directions towards the attainment of Fair Writing.

With an Appendix, shewing the exact manner of making all sorts of Bonds, Letters of Atturney and Releases.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Best*, for JOHN CADE, at the Sign of the Globe in *Cornhill*, and for JOHN DOWSE in Saint *Pauls* Church-yard near the great North Door, MDCLXIV.

TO THE
READER.

THERE being some more just and greater respects due to these last remains of the famous GETHINGS, we cannot out of Honour to his Name and Memory, who hath so eminently deserved of the best of our modern Masters, but write on his Dust some grateful Characters which rude envy shall not dare to deface.

For that he was in his time (facile Princeps) the undisputed Master of this Art, there is none of his happiest Successors but will reverently admit: From which Soveraignty of his Skill, those many late Productions of excellent Copies are rightly derivable, and the world in such issues and expresses of his Art, principally and originally obliged to acknowledge the Benefit and Advantage they receive thence, to this Fountain of that liberal Increase.

And yet he hath of his own store such rare and transcendent Pieces, that would of themselves suffice and satisfie the most exact curiosity of this Age, (which we must confess to be the most Flourishing of all preceding Times;) and of this nature is this his last Exemplar, and the ultimate Effect of his most exquisite Hand, in which, as the rear and reserve of his Works he placed his most choice and select Copies, that they might be a sure assistance to his Fame and Glory.

In which Collection, there are such Beauties so assembled and united together, which cast so bright and radiant a lustre, that they deprive us of expression; there being in this excellent Composure, and generally in the perfection of this Art, the same ravishing attracts as we admire with humble silence in the pleasing features of a Face, and therein content our selves with a meer Contemplation.

So that having declared what the condition and quality of this Work is, we shall leave the Peruser to the pleasures and delights thereof, without further presumption of commending that which is so far beyond ordinary attainment, and is its best Eulogie, and sets its self forth to the greatest advantage in its own lovely and most taking Ornaments.

For the fitting illustration whereof, and accommodating them to the Learners Use, Practice or Pleasure, the main things to which this Science is subservient, we shall render an account of the most usual Hands (written by a lover and Friend of the Authors, to do him that right which the moderns have used, by reducing his invention and design to practise.) And because Secretary is the common and most usual Hand, we shall begin with that first (although precedency should rightly be given to the Roman, whose Eagles quills first flew over to these parts of the world) premising some general Rules which concern all the several hands alike.

He that begins the Alphabet of any Hand, ought to verse himself well at first in the making and forming of these three letters, *i o & l*, for these are fundamentals and the principles as it were of the rest, for of the first cut of *a* are made *c d e o q g*, as of the round turn in the bottom is the *w*, of *i* is made *n m t y*, of both of them are formed very many of the same letters, of *l* are derived *b h f k d & p* reverst, which letters must be written of an even height in the joyning of them.

As for the full and small in all letters, which is the gracing and Decorum of writing, you must observe that all strokes of the Pen declining from the left hand to the right, must be full or black, and on the contrary, all strokes from the right to the left must be small and light, generally all down-right strokes must be full, and the cross strokes small.

To return to the Secretary, whereby you are to understand the running and compound Secretary, (for the set Secretary is now very rarely used except in engrossing, and that not frequently also) which hath borrowed its modern beauty from the Italian, as may be seen in sundry Copies of this Book, but our letters are more fully bodied, and will therefore last longer visible, which is a great advantage in drawing of Deeds, &c. Besides, it is written with a greater liberty and luxuriancy; for which reason, we write them more swiftly and expeditely then the original Secretaries, and by consequence they are become more acceptable and pleasing to us.

To the READER.

This Hand lies more ſlanting, as complying herein altogether with the Italick, *whoſe letters in this happy and neat conjunction retain much of their original Forms, ſave that they are here enlarged from their Oval to a more round and orbicular figure: Now the beſt way to attain this Hand, is to diſſect the letters of both Hands,* Secretary *and* Italick *into pieces, and compare the parts together, and when you have ſo done, and arrived to a competent knowledge, ſo as to give an account of them, then you may proceed to make a correſpondency of letters. This atchieved, your frequent practice of making one letter into another, will eaſily ſurmount that variation and difference which is betwixt them, and bring your Hand to a ſpeedy conformity, where all the letters of this Hand like a moſt amicable and friendly ſociety are united and joined together, and make the pleaſanteſt ſpeculative harmony that is or can be fancied in the whole Art of Writing; wherefore this Hand for its curious and moſt noble variety is juſtly to be preferred before all other whatſoever.*

We proceed next to the Italian, *which formerly for its reſplendency and beauteous luſtre and readineſs withall, triumphed over all other Hands; it is wholly framed by an Oval figure, the exacteſt and moſt celebrated in Geometry, as being moſt pleaſing and charming to the eye. Indeed, it is a very gallant and amiable Hand, and partakes of the delights of that Country whence it firſt came. To the attainment therefore of this Hand, you muſt proceed in this method, before you engage in the body of the letters; Firſt, accuſtom your ſelf to the faſhioning and forming of Ovals, and practiſe them ſo long, till you can do them handſomely politely, and readily, making them of no bigger dimenſions or ſize then the little (o) of whatſoever* Italian *you intend to imitate and accompliſh.*

When you have gained the maſtery of this letter, you will be enabled to make moſt of the other letters which depend hereupon, as a d g q, &c. whoſe tops are oval, and when you have alſo well practiſed this direction, then proceed to the forming of ſmall (i) which is the ſource of all Minums; and laſt of all, to the making of (l) upon which depend all letters with ſtems or tails, as b d h, &c. all which making very near the whole Alphabet, will fit you for your progreſs therein; but be ſure you can cut one letter perfect before you undertake another, that ſo you may radicate the ſhape of every letter in your memory, which will much further you in the joyning of them.

In which you muſt diligently and carefully obſerve ſo to unite your letters, that they run eaſily and naturally one to another, by a wanton hair ſtroke, with the edge of your Pen lightly touching the paper; next in the return of letters, as on the backs of a g q you muſt obſerve to expreſs the fulneſs of them; withal, upon the ending of a letter, your Hand muſt be born very lightly. As for the ſpace betwixt letters and words, your beſt directions are to be had from the Copies you follow.

In general, you muſt obſerve, that there being here no direct down-right lines, you muſt take all occaſions of gracing your Writing with ſome artful fulneſs and blacks; as to the conformity of letters, it agrees moſt with the Roman, *yet it diſagrees with it again in another material point (and that's ſtrange) for that it is ſociable and combines lovingly one letter with another. Have a care of making all ſtems of letters drawn or aſcending from the feet of others, &c. proportionably full; and if you have attained to any perfection in this Hand, it is much commendable to expreſs ſuch fulneſs or the ſhadows of letters at one ſtroke, which you may arrive to by uſing your hand to draw a fine hair ſtroke and a ſhadow at one adventure, which is to be done with the edge of the Nib, and then turning of the flat, both as the ſmall or the full ſhall require. The reſt is referred to your practiſe.*

The Roman *Hand is moulded in a curious round or Circle, as the* Italick *of an Oval, ſo that all compaſs letters therein great or ſmall, ſuch as* C G Q, *&c. muſt bear a manifeſt orbicular form, notwithſtanding of late it hath leſſened ſomething from its ſpherical to the ſaid Oval figure, and lyes ſlanting like the* Italian. *As was ſaid before, the letters muſt not joyn, and a due diſtance muſt be obſerved betwixt words, the ſpace whereof the Copies will beſt direct. The tails and ſtems of this letter muſt naturally encline, and muſt be pretty full, but yet ſo that reſpect be had to the poſition and ſcite of this Hand, which as hath been mentioned, is ſomething oblique and ſlanting. The tails muſt be almoſt quadruple more then the length of their bodies (which muſt be kept of an exact equal height) ſo that the ſpace betwixt the lines muſt be anſwerable to their depth, and as much more as will contain about half the depth of the round letters.*

This Hand is beſt written with the light touch of a ſoft Pen, and beſt practiſed by beginning with thoſe letters, whoſe likeneſs will conduce much to the facilitating the formation of their fellows; the beauty of this Hand conſiſts in the bending of the letters one and the ſame way, and the juſt length and depth of them, together by making all the whites of the ſame dimenſions; as negatively by avoiding all unſeemly and diſgraceful flatneſs which ſhould make the ſtems like ſticks, for that uncomlineſs would much offend the ſight, and diſcredit your work: I omit diſtance becauſe inſtanced before.

As for Text, Court *and* Chancery *Hands, becauſe they are the diſtinct employment of a ſociety of men who are educated and bred to it, and are of little or no uſe to other perſons, it is ſufficient that we have exhibited the Copies of them without any further directions for that we would not clog the Reader with unneceſſary Diſcourſes.*

And

And ſo having run through the moſt uſual Hands, and initiated or matriculated the ſtudious Practitioner in the exerciſe of them, we will direct him in other concomitant, but neceſſary matters, which he cannot be capable of performing while he hath attained ſome proficiency in the former, and therefore in order of place, though not of time, they follow here, and firſt we will ſhew him how to make his Pen.

Take a Quill of the ſeconds (which are accounted beſt, eſpecially Dutch) round long and clear; for want of thoſe ſeconds, the firſt, third, or fourth will ſerve, (although the greateſt curioſity is but enough both in chuſing and making your Pen, for the felicity of writing depends mainly thereon;) Then take off the film or ſcurfineſs of the Quill with the back edge of your Pen-knife, ſo far as you intend the Nib or ſlit ſhall go, and hold it in your left hand, with the feather end from you, then cut off about a quarter of an inch, or more, if it prove a ſoft Quill toward the end; then place it betwixt your thumb and two fore-moſt fingers, ſo that it lye a quarter of an inch over your middle fingers nail, and enter your Pen-knife in the back of the Quill ſo exactly, that it croſs not the grain, for then the ſlit will be naught, and ſlit it with an eaſie lift of your knife; after which you may lengthen it with another Quill, or the haft of your Knife, as you think fit, holding your thumb at the intended limit; then ſharp it out on each ſide. To finiſh the Nib, fix the Quill between the fore and middle finger of your left hand, with the Nib placed cloſe on your left thumb nail; then make a ſlanting cut, but before it is gone quite through, turn the Knife down-right and cut it through, then turn the inſide, and faſhion it to receive the Ink, the pith being before taken away. This eaſie ſilly weapon hath drawn more blood then all the ſwords and engines in Europe; *all the rarity that is therein conſiſting in the Nib, whoſe length and breadth muſt be varied according to the Hands you write; as for inſtance, for* Italick *and ſet* Secretary, *the Nib muſt be long, for mixt* Secretary *and* Roman *but of an indifferent length and very ſlit, for* Text *very broad, and ſometimes two Nibs or ſlits, but you are to be governed in the making that Pen according to the ſize of Minums.*

As for the holding your Pen, you muſt take it between your thumb, fore-finger, and the corner of the middle finger, with the hollow downwards, your thumb being on the left ſide of it higheſt, bending outward, your fore-finger next on the top of the pen, ſomewhat to the right ſide, extended ſtraight a quarter of an inch from your thumb; then as much below your fore-finger, place your middle finger on the right ſide of the Pen, extended alſo right out within half an inch of the Nib, the third finger reſting outward upon the little one as you write, and ſet both their ends on the paper: Nevertheleſs, ſome men reſt onely their little finger; both of them may be uſed as beſt fancies the Practitioner, who is yet to obſerve, that he be ſure to keep his fore-finger ſtraight and cloſe to the back of the Quill, and to ply his thumb joynt by riſing and falling with the Pen as occaſion requires.

The next Grace of Writing is the poſture of ſitting, the moſt convenient whereof is forward, holding your head high, a little bending towards the ſtomack, but off from the Desk or Table, on which your breaſt muſt not lean; Draw your arm cloſe to your body, and leave your elbow at a little more diſtance from you, that your arm be at liberty: Theſe Directions are duly to be obſerved, not only for the Decorum, but alſo for that otherwiſe men may impair their health and wrong their bodies, eſpecially by leaning againſt Tables, and hanging down their heads upon the Paper.

As for the management of the Pen, when you can hold him right, firſt eſſay and often practiſe with a dry pen, by drawing the figures and ſhapes of letters before you blot too much paper, which will make your Hand more ready and facile, and imprint it faſt in your mind. Then to help you to write ſtraight, and to keep a proportion, you muſt have your paper ruled with double lines with black lead, at ſuch a diſtance and depth as the Hand you write will require; when this is done, the main things you are firſt to learn after ſome entrance, in order to Fair Writing, is the making of your full ſtroke, which is done by putting the Pen right from you, and drawing the Nib flat down, for if you turn it any way, it will make the ſtroke ragged; you muſt obſerve alſo, that only the two fingers and the thumb are to be employed in making of letters, and not the whole Hand moved therewith, unleſs in great letters, and upon Flouriſhes or ſuch extraordinary devices. As to the fineries of this Art, the Learner may ſuperſede his curioſity, till he hath attained to ſome proficiency and progreſs in this moſt induſtrious, but moſt delightful Science.

The other Materials being Paper and Ink, I ſhall remit the former to the choice of the Reader, and ſhall only give a Receipt for the making of the latter. Take four pints of wine, or of rain-water which is better (or in greater quantities, as to ſix quarts of rain-water add a quart of Vinegar, or ſix quarts of ſtale ſtrong Beer) and let them ſtand ſo mixed for two or three dayes in the Sun, having put into them four ounces of Galls, the leaſt, but the heavieſt and the criſpeſt, well pounded and beaten to powder, then take three ounces of Coppris or Roman Vitriol (you may uſe alſo the like quantity of Roch Allum) beaten ſmall likewiſe, which put in alſo and ſtir it about well with a ſtick, and let it ſtand in the Sun two dayes more. Then add two ounces of the cleareſt and brighteſt Gum Arabick and ſtir that together with the former. And laſtly, to give a luſture and bright hiew to your Ink, ſome ſmall quantity of double refined ſugar may be added, being ſimmered over a gentle fire; and when that is put in, and the Ink hath ſtood in the Sun a ſufficient time, you muſt pour it into ſome veſſel prepared for it, and you will find it excellent for your Uſe.

A Bond.

NOverint universi per præsentes me ——— teneri & firmiter Obligari ——— libris bonæ & legalis monetæ Angliæ Solvend. eidem ——— aut suo certo Attornat. Executor. vel Administrator. suis. Ad quam quidem solucionem bene & fideliter faciend. Obligo me, Hæredes, Executores & Administratores meos firmiter per præsentes Sigillo meo sigillat. Dat. ——— Anno regni Domini nostri Caroli *secundi Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis fidei defensor. &c. ——— Anno Domini* 16

The condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden ——— his Heirs, Executors or Administrators shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the above named ——— Executors, Administrators, or Assignes, the full sum of ——— of good and lawful money of *England* on the ——— day of ——— next ensuing the date of these presents, at or in the ——— Then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and vertue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

A condition of a Bond for saving harmless.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the above-named ——— at the special instance and request of the above-bounden ——— together with him the said ——— is held and firmly bound unto ——— in and by one Obligation bearing even date with these presents in the penal sum of ——— pounds of lawful money of *England* Conditioned for the true payment of ——— of like lawful money unto the said ——— Executors, Administrators or Assignes, on the ——— day of ——— next ensuing the date of the same recited Obligation, as by the same Obligation (relation being thereunto had) doth and may more fully and at large appear, If therefore the said ——— Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said ——— Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the said sum of ——— of lawful money of *England* on the said ——— day ——— next ensuing the date of the same recited Obligation, without any fraud or further delay, Then this present Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and vertue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

A condition of a Bond to stand to an Arbitration.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden ——— Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, for ——— their parts and behalfs shall and do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform, fulfill and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, final end and determination of ——— Arbitrators indifferently elected and named as well on the part and behalf of the above bounden ——— as of the above-named ——— to Arbitrate, Award, Order, Judge, and determine of and concerning all and all manner of Account and Accounts, Cause and Causes of Account, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialties, ——— Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages, and Demands whatsoever, At any time heretofore had, moved, brought, commenced ——— done, suffered, committed, or depending by or between the said parties, or ——— of them: So as the said Award be made and put in Writing ——— under the Hands and Seals of the said Arbitrators, on or before the— then this Obligation to be void, &c.

A condition of a Bond to perform Covenants.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the ——— bounden ——— Executors and Administrators, shall and do well and truly observe, perform, fulfill, accomplish, pay and keep, all and singular the Covenants, Grants, Articles, Clauses, Provisoes, Payments, Conditions and Agreements whatsoever, which on the part and behalf of the said ——— Executors and Administrators, are or ought to be performed, accomplished, paid and kept, comprised or mentioned in ——— bearing even date with these presents, made or expressed to be made between the said ——— of the one part, and the said ——— of the other part, in all things according to the true intent and meaning of the same ——— Then this present Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and vertue.

A Letter of Attorny.

KNow all men by these presents, that I ——— Have made, ordained, constituted, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint, ——— my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name,

name, and for my use, to ask, demand and receive of——————————————

S. To the Constables and Petty Constables of——to every or either of them.

WHereas it appeareth to me by the proofs of credible and substantial Witnesses against ——of your Parish of——that ——these are therefore to authorise and require you, & either of you, that you, or one of you forthwith apprehend the body of the said——and bring——before me or some other Justice of the Peace of this County, to the end that——may find sufficient Sureties for——appearance at the next general Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the County of——and in the mean time to be of good behaviour towards our Soveraign Lord the King, and all His Liege people; and hereof you are not to fail at your perils. Given under my hand and seal the——day of——in the——year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *Charles* the Second, by the grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. *Annoq; Domini* 16

S. WE whose Names are subscribed his Majesties Justices of the Peace within the said County, do License and allow ——in the said County to keep a Common Ale-house, or Tipling house wherein he now dwelleth, and not elsewhere, until *Easter* next ensuing the Date hereof, so as he doth not suffer any unlawful Games to be used in——house, or any evil Rule to be kept there, but doth behave—— self therein, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm in that behalf provided. Given under our Hands this——day of——16

THis Indenture, made the——day of——in the——year of the Reign of our most gracious Soveraign Lord *Charles* the Second by the grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between——Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of——within the County of——of the one part, and——of the same Parish and County aforesaid——of the other part, *Witnesseth*, That the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish aforesaid, by and with the Consent of——of his Majesties Justices of the Peace of this County, whose names are subscribed, have put and bound forth——one of the Poor of the Parish aforesaid Apprentice unto, and with the said——to dwell from the day of the date hereof, until the said——shall come to be of the Age of——and Twenty years, according to the Statute in that case made and provided, During all which Term and time, the said——shall the said——well and faithfully serve in all things fit and convenient by an Apprentice to be done——shall behave——self honestly in Words and Deeds; And——said Apprentice to be brought up in hus——finding and providing for h——said Apprentice Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, Hose, Shoes, and all other things fit and necessary for such an Apprentice during the said Term, And at the end thereof to discharge h——well Apparelled. *In Witness* whereof, the Parties abovesaid to these Indentures their Hands and Seals Interchangeably have set: Given the Day and Year first above Written, 16

8 JY 62

Imprimatur, *May* 8. 1664.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

CHIRO-GRAPHIA

or

A Booke of Copies containing sundrie Examples

For such as are desirous to better their hands, and attaine to perfection in the Art of commendable Writing, with certaine peeces of Cursorie hands (not heeretofore extant) newlie com in use amongst the gentrie, especiallie with Secretaries and their Clearks, and are of excellent facilitie and dispatch, for any manner of imployments whatsoeuer. Composed and published. By

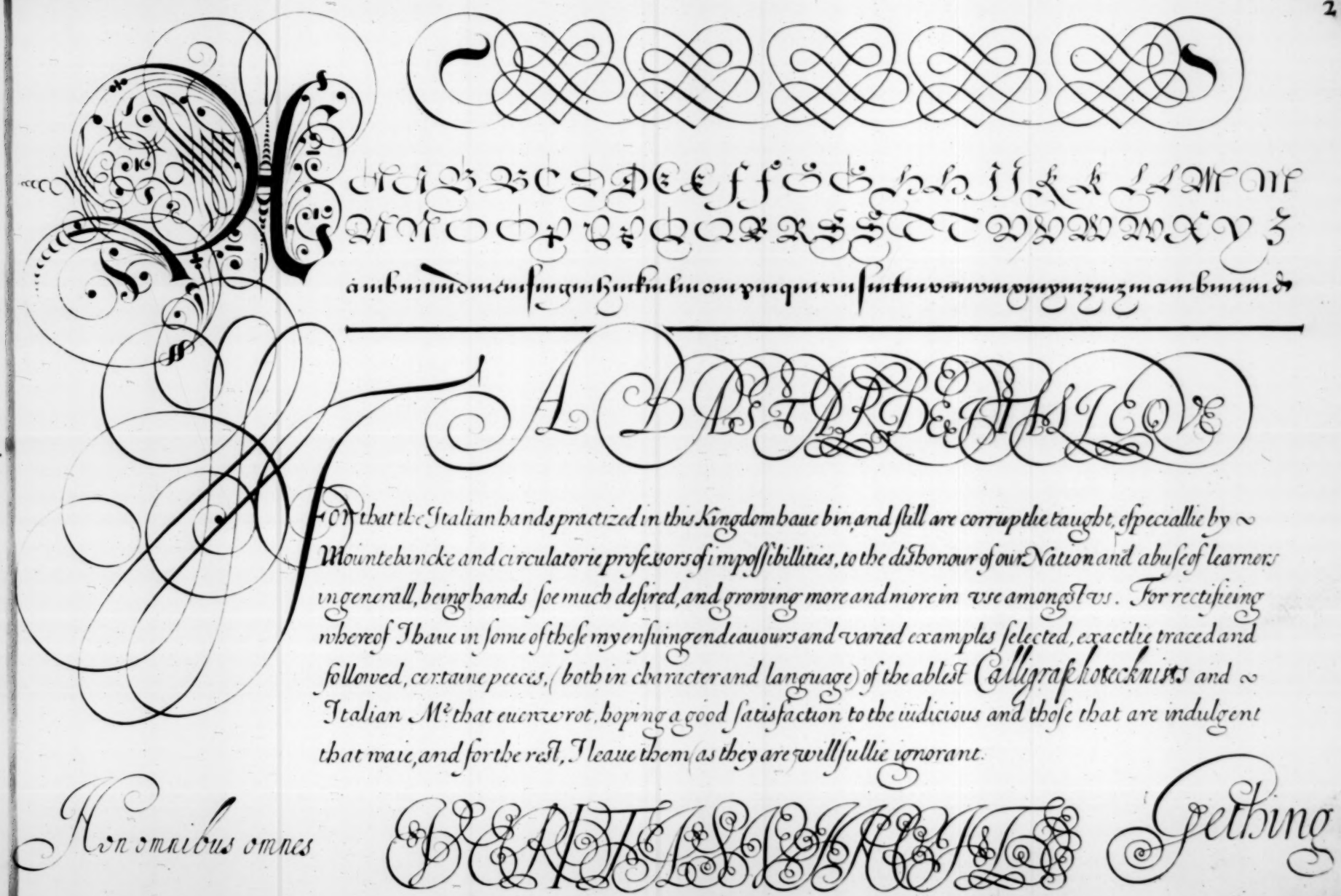
Manus membrum Hominis vtilissimum
tacente lingua, loquatur Penna

RGetting

M: of the Pen.

Jo: Goddard Sculp:

Sold by John Dowse at the great North Dore of S: Paules Church & by Selv. Cade at ye Signe of ye Globe in Cornhill



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z

a m b n r i d o m e n s u n g n h u k h u b u o u x p q u r x u s u t u v m w x y u z m z m a m b u n d &

A BRIEFE DECLARATION

For that the Italian hands practized in this Kingdom haue bin, and still are corruptlie taught, especiallie by ~ Mountebancke and circulatorie professors of impossibilities, to the dishonour of our Nation and abuse of learners in generall, being hands soe much desired, and growing more and more in vse amongst vs. For rectifieing whereof I haue in some of these my ensuinge endeauours and varied examples selected, exactlie traced and followed, certaine peeces, (both in character and language) of the ablest Calligraphotecknists and ~ Italian Mr that euer wrot, hoping a good satisfaction to the iudicious and those that are indulgent that waie, and for the rest, I leaue them (as they are) willfullie ignorant.

Non omnibus omnes BENEDICTUS GOTHING

Getting
1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · 8 · 9 · 10 ·
Memoriae nouissima

urh axe & be thanges and thaimes of mans liefe; as axe ȳ
rasty al Diuy; some good, some bad. A good thaime may
bee maxred by oversight, and an ill one, helped by good plaie:
Do, must a prudent Prime labe heed, that hee governes his
good fortune wele, and if the necessitie of the tymes threaten
Maxe and Luime tryoubles, let him seeke to avoid them by
all the ways, and meanes, hee possible maie. Preserve of ſ.

---

autis, quam aeterius concilijs, potentia tutius habetur.
Tutius consilijs et astu, externas moris: arma procul habere.

Ge:

Pena serenis crit ſ

Gluttonie or surfeiting is the sworne enemie to Temperance, daughter to excesse and immoderate Appetite, sister is Healths bane, and Humanities blemish; her lieftenants and the soules Hell, except mercie revive out the remembrance of that most grieuous Guilt.

Gaming, is a good reuenue to a vrsual man, but to a Diuine, nothing is more dangerous, and worse beseeming, or becomming his honour and reputation, nor more preiuditiall to his affaires. for there is no baite to the golden hooke, nor weapon to the siluer Speare; nor armie fort, that ran longe houlde out against

Prodigalitie, is the excesse of liberalitie, wch comming to extremitie, proues most wicked and vicious, wasting and consuminge vertues faster then substance, and substance faster then anie vertue can gaine it. Excesse is an ornament of inconstancie

Nothinge

Whereas Abraham Bexersfoord Clarencieux Daxenporte
Emmanuell Saxmingdowne Gammaliell Hummerston Esquires
Sexomme Emmastome Sawxene Manwaxmge Marchants
and Nathanmell Quexbuxie Philemon Cuaxterman
Reighnolde Scudamoore Theophrastus Wenchame Willm
Xenophone Saxmingtome Louell and Marmaduke Spral
gentlemen a seuerall Commissioners for the Examinacon &c.

Wee have vs and commaundyng to none but onlye to Themselues,
and not worthie to bee honoured or esteemed in a Commonwealth.

Geesings

Know all men by these ꝑsents ẏ wee Edmond & Cunningham of Barnes in ẏ Countie of Northumberland husbandman and Laurence Dawsons of Wellingberrowe in ẏ Countie of Westmooreland Colemarchants doe owe and are indebted vnto Emmanuell Baxmighome Esquire

(to) Condicion of this obligacon is such yt if the aboue bounden Emanuel Baxen and Dowland Cranmere doe well and truelie obserue; performe and keepe all and singuler the Covenants, Condicions and Agreements wch are on ẏ owne writing and vnderwritten in an Indenture bearing date the Twentieth

Be it knowne vnto all men by these p̄nts, that we Lawrence Culmer stone
of Crammer stone in the p̄ishe of Cumberland yeoman, and one
William Mowmyngstone of Kemmerstone in the p̄ishe of Carnarvan
marchant Marriners are bownden and stand iointlie & indebted vnto Emanuell
Drummonde of Cayeale vollver Lamplom alias Dampflom in the p̄ishe of
Carnarvike in marchandize in the Summe of one Thousand pounds of
lawfull & currente money of this p̄sent Realme of Englande by the howerse owne
ayptment vnto the said William Kemmastonne of Cayeale Maunell
in the p̄ishe of Dromme Shweaver for certaine Coales
weyed & shipped into Danemarke the Summe of twentie li.

Getsingse

Contrarie causes cannot but produce contrarie effects. & amitie and integritie of life (with humilitie of cor-
sciences) gaue the first maiestie and awfull reuerence to the sea of Rome, and
made her the most eminent seate of Ecclesiasticall iurisdiction, and authoritie: w^ch, since, by the
dissolute conuersation of those men, and corruption of religion in ye thirtie generations, is much diminished.

Superstitione qui est imbutus, quietus esse nunquam potest.

All plants and other creatures, haue their growth and increase to a period, and
then their declination and decay: except onlie the Crocodile, who euer groweth bigger
and greater, euen till death. & haue all passions and perturbacons of mans
minde: their intencions and remissions, increase and decrease: except onlie
malicious Reuenge. for this, the longer it lasteth, the stronger it waxeth.

Nouandis quam gerendis rebus aptiores.

mulation and discontentment, are the affections and inclinacens of carnall mens minds.
Humiliation and regeneration, euermore goes together as inseperable companions: &
maketh a man to think (what honours or preferments are imposed vpon others) I haue
more then I am worthie of.

Gethings

Received the seventeenth of this instant December anno 1645 of the Commons Examination of Lambervellini the Coombe of Kent Inhabitant the Summe of eleaven vonnded eleaven Shillings and eleaven vente of inxant money of England by mee Seoxge Duxlinglome Villizen and maxi[illegible]antman of Sendenduc yxen an anommot for testamt waxed and remmoerlicd celmexed imfor the vse

[illegible] vexis [illegible] carlis remmenxaiond. Theisaxmnid Ma[illegible]nam to xequex and xemmamis vo in [illegible] named ax hexem mentionexto reine and mak vo vexsonall appearaxamin at y manner Damnges sunt immediatchs vent to view of the Xexvant and stait remmammencent exe to make vo xexvall and fexcaxd vite testam tem volant exhibitid against vo and albet exe remmshed vo Commissionx vnto vo and mqte ie Ma exxecte remmandamont. Saluet ad vo will answex

[illegible]

Frienᵈshipp in Courte is likᵉ Musicke at a feast, where a man hath nothing but a pleasinge sweete Sounde for his Money, Or rather compared to those Apothecaries Drugs wᶜʰ are extreame and violentlie hott in the Mouth, and could in the operation, it is quick in promising, and slowe in performaunce, receiuinge Substance, and returninge Smoake, sometimᵉ it mouthᵉ ye Clientᵉ cause, but verie seldomᵉ or never, vrgeth it to prevailᵉ.

Si bus edo cibo si quidquam credis amico
viue tibi: et longè nomina magna fuge.

Gethinge

onerunt Dominos si per prefatum Willielmum Worrington nepotem Dorothee Worrington in tam Glammorgan Armigerum heredi assignatos obligare Rowlando Emmerson nuper de la Wormelo in tam Westmorelande generosum Centum marcis bone & legalis

---

et tanto tempore antea vixerunt affectionate populariter bene & concorditer se gesserunt nec vnquam aliquod dissidium discordia seu altercacionem inter se habuerunt seu habere moliti fuerunt sed semper ad invicem bonos & fidos amicos se exhibuerunt et gesserunt

---

able not an occupacon of any manner of recreacon, for the enioyinge of the longest race of these sportes recreacons and recreacons is but a short and momentany space, but the glance of these sportes and recreacons are admirable. Neither can they be reckoned or accompted recreacons or sportes vnseasonably vsed or vncommon, for as to run fast with Hoop is but to lengthen the Cammocke

Gul Sing

casinge is a Sense of incomparable Assistance, yet more subiect to deceipt
and cosenage, then seeme, not altogether in the manner of apprehendinge, but in
the Concentamine of the Obiect. Woordes are vocall interpreters of the
minde: Actions vocall, and more expresse conveiers, but ought to speake according
to the truth of what is in the heart, yet more decide more belive the heart then action.

In Principio erat Verbum, Verbum apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum.

Deus Verbum

DIEV est la cõsõ plus ancienne de toutes: car il est increé et non engendree le monde est la plus belle cõsõ pour ce qu'il a esté faict de Dieu: la plus grande c'est le lieu, par ce qu'il comprend tout: la plus viste c'est l'esprit par ce qu'il discourt par toutes les cõsõs vniuerselles: la plus forte c'est la neccessité, par ce qu'elle surmonte tout: la plus sage c'est le temps, par ce qu'il treuue toutes cõsõs.

The lawes, Diuine and Humane, haue left men no surer bonds of assurance: to tie one man to an other, as that of an oath, which ought bee taken in simplicitie, and kept inviolable: But seeing the depravation of our nature hath peruerted these lawes, and abused this lawfull Act, by Equivocations and mentall reservations, making it like a Gyptes knot, fast or loose, at their pleasure: The lawes of State prescribes vtteris remedie, to trust no man of notes falshood, and duplicitie; but vpon good caution. for hee that hath once vaped it

Bethune

Fraus dissingit, non dissoluit sacramentum,

Dissimulacon is an euill humo of the mind & contrarie to all honestie and humanitie; it is a countenaunce euermore disagreeing from the imaginacion of the hearte; and a most notorious lyer, in whatsoeuer it prououndeth. Folly and intemperaunce in o Actions, is a meere ouerflowinge in Voluptuousnes, sortinge and compelling all reason in such maner, that noe reinforcacion of loss; or other inconuenience, is able to restraine; or keepe him back, yt is by longe custom inserted in vse.

Faire writing glazeth the Soules excellencie, and giueth the hand some kinde of Eloquence.

writing is a certaine inclination and disposicion of the mind, gouerned vpon a good and perfect knowledge in the vnderstanding of our conceiue, exercised by the meanes of a man in the most serious examination and exact consideracion of his inward qualities, makes last account of himselfe.

Peter Bales

We requier and commaund you whose names are here in mentioned to come and make your appearance at our mannor of new Waxmings ton immediatelie upon the viewe of this our warrant and shall commandement to answeare vnto all ÿ

Al molto mag.co Sig.r Gio Batt.a Gaetano Sig.r mio Oss.mo

Io ti ho amato altro. volte con tanto ardore, e di giouane, che in nessun tempo ti hauessi potuto amar maggiorm.te Hora all'incontro t'amo tanto di presente, che giuro non hauerti amato a pena tal passato. et non poterti amar maggiorm.te per l'auuenire, et con ti giuro in dio mio non ingannato dalla grande ira dell'amor che ti porto.

Tuo Seruo

Monsalit Mor.

Commoda quibus vtimur luem quia summus, vixitum quem
dummodo a Deo optimo maximo atque omnipotenti nobis non
minquam eripi atque impune vixisse videmur, quoniam ab ipso omnia bona
percipimus, qua omnia quemunque gubernat, regit, luctus atque
defendit. a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.

constancie, is vt tute ac immouable strenght, and magnanimitie of mi-
nde, and vnderstanding, not suffer vs in perspexitie, nor cast downe
and oppressed in aduersitie, it is comme: vtremee stabilitie and perse-
verance, and otree-comme: pertinacie, vt tertie parte of Fortitudi.

nisi mea placeret voluntas ad Pomponium veniam quam oportuit. Cum ea ri locutus esse intelliges quid fieri
velim. Si per tuus scribi quando ad illum scripseram: necesse non fuit. de ea re et de cæteris rebus quam
primum velim vobis literas mittas: valetudinem tuam diligenter. Vale septimo Idus Quintilis

Tetrings/

IHS DEO

Alexandre Macedonien ayres auoir conquis l'Asie et les Indes
et pauure: il essaye de gaigner il sonde les mers inconües, il enuoye
de nouuelles flottes sur l'Ocean, et s'il faut ainsi dire passe oultre
les limites du monde. L'homme ne se contente de ce qui suffit à
Nature: et s'il trouue qui ayant tout a encores conuoitè quelq.

Seroñ.

Whereas woe are credibliē informed
by the relacon and testimonie of seuerall persons of qualitie, of the aboundant learninge and
vertuous qualities that are in Marmaduke Emmerstone, batchelour in Diuinitie of
Christ churche in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge; is well approued of, both for learninge and
manners, who hath for manie yeares together continued there; without any manner of pre-
ferment or other incouragement. Woe therefore, in Consideracon of the premisses
doe require and command yo, at yo next election, to make choice of the said Marmaduke

Selling
Ed

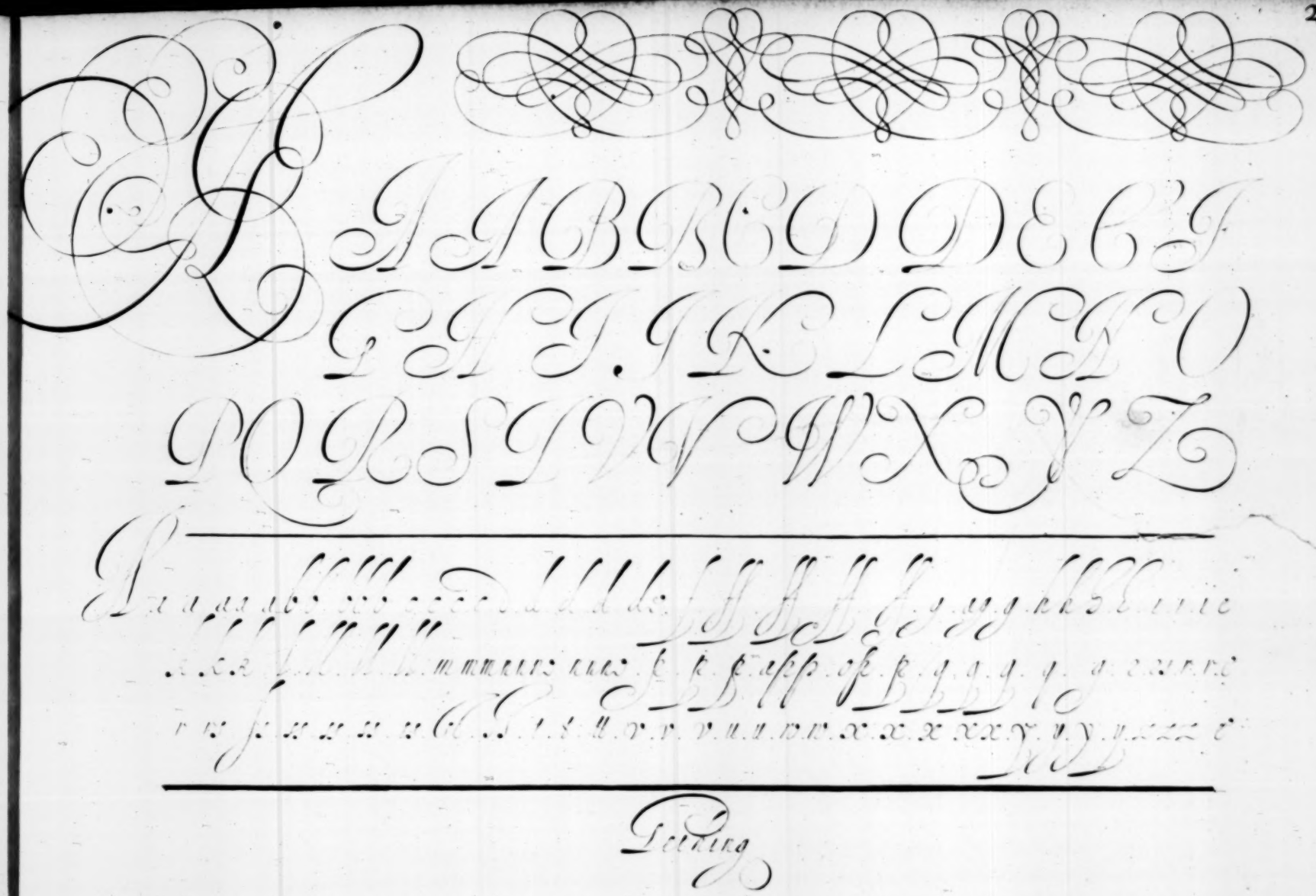
Epezez d'Zacheus que la leur est libelle.
Tu seront les Lumieres de la terre mieble:
Et la voye de laud ou Flamesyent les leure.
Juge les saincts egaulx aux conseil de Dieux.

uenibus sempiternis certe plures multis & veteribus causis necessitudinis mihi communitas est. Ac cum antea mecum commentationibus et rem & voluntatem tuam tuorum consuetudinem quasi prospectu prospexissem obtinendae tuae literis elegui debui, ut neminem intellegeres commendatiorem tui quam me fuisse, quamobrem a te maiorem in medium petitionem cum omnes mei atque ceteri domum pro nostra necessitudine debere. Tuum in primis erat in tuam fidem recipere, et ipse intellegere nullam rem tibi maiorem, quae, ut ornamentum, quam meam commendationem esse potuisse. Vale

Gebruyt

Nuerus Mr. Iesus Pecamenti eius ergo Mortis
esse debet datus, cui Deus peccata sua Pietà
sæda et dira deuiosamente inuolate lesuendo fame
perpetua. Pax et Forus nos ejus infortunio

Manu and in numerous Hi and thanksgiving in our prayers and meditations together with a meditation of all
manner of vexatious and torturous cogitations continually and every moment of time, accompanied and ri
ever waiting and attending on pretched mankind in his miserable vale of mundane and transitorie
vanitie, Medicine and preservative common unto mankinde and remedie against and avoyde
divers grievous and terrible and most fearfull disturbances. Wherefore euermore saue the most
immaculat commaundements, remembrance, Hee most mightie Creator and gouernour of all.



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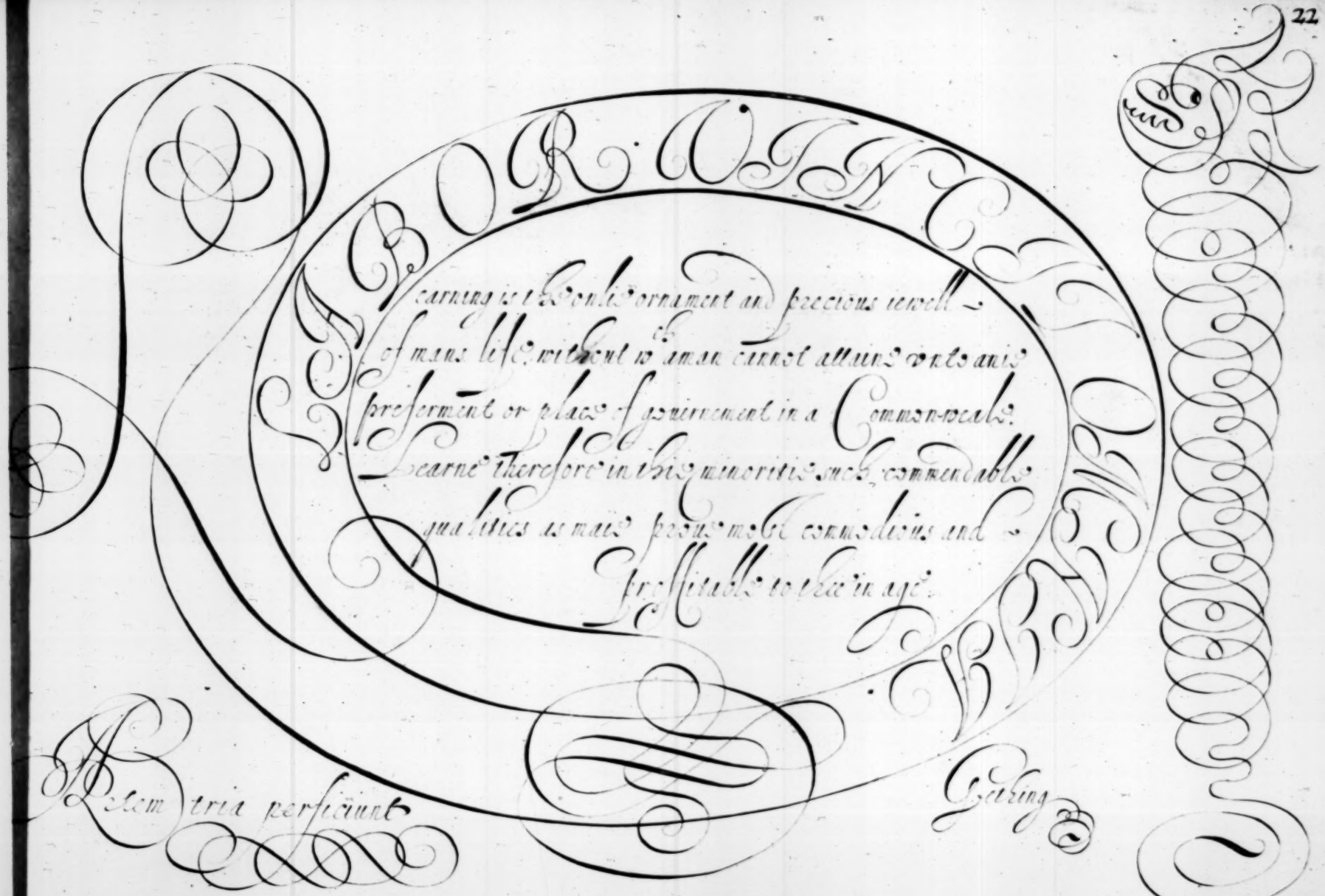
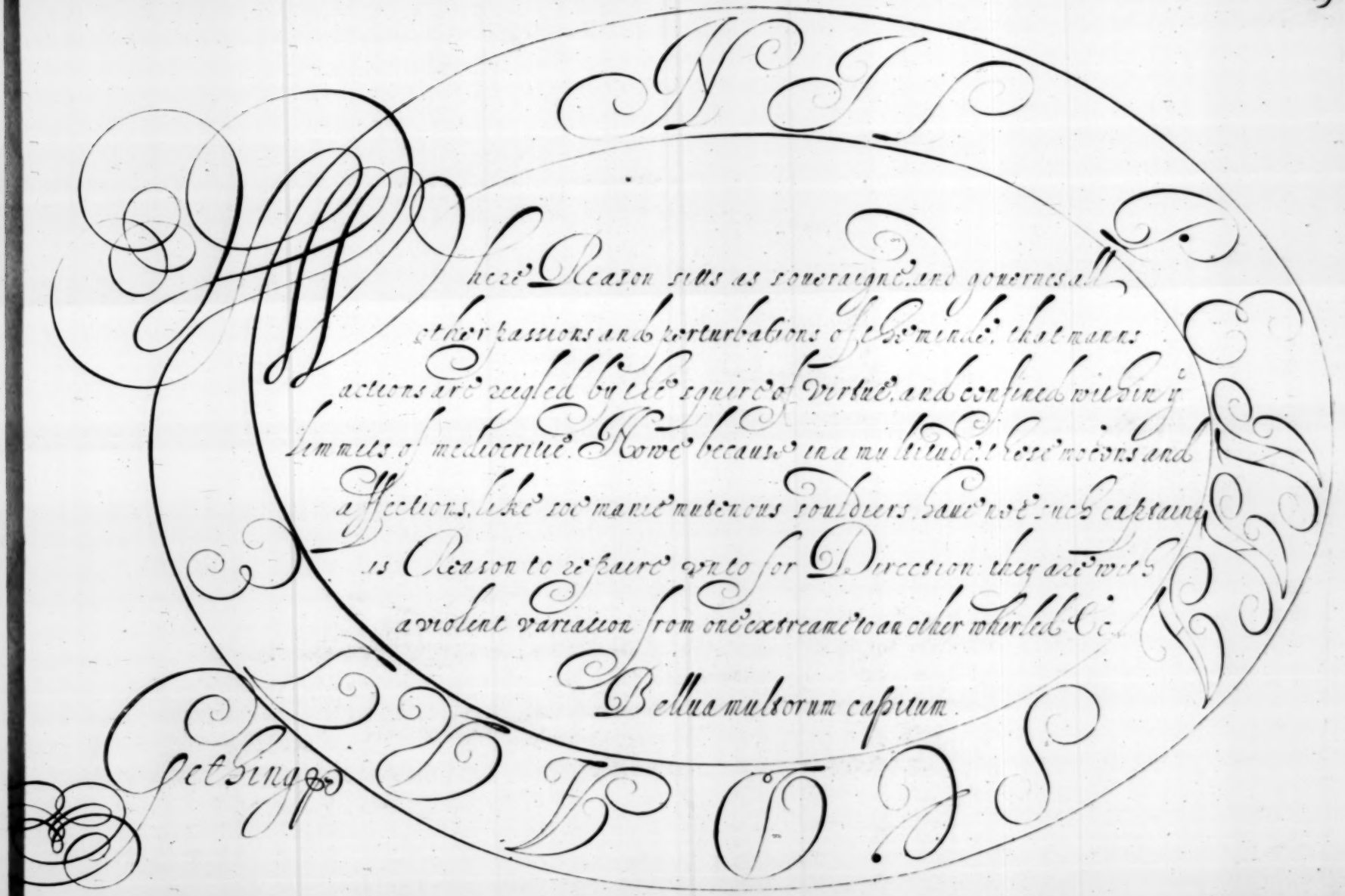

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
Learning is a double ornament and precious jewell
of mans life, without it a man cannot attain unto any
preferment or place of government in a Common-weale.
Learne therefore in thie minoritie such commendable
qualities as may serue most commodious and
profitable to thee in age.
Gerling
Rem tria perficiunt


NIL
Where Reason sits as soueraigne and gouernes all
other passions and perturbations of ye mynde: there mans
actions are ordered by ye squire of Vertue, and confined within ye
limmets of mediocritie. Nowe because in a multitude of vnreasonable
affections, like vnto many mutenous souldiers, haue not such captaine
as Reason to appeare vnto for Direction: they are wont
a violent variation from one extreame to another wherby ye
Bellua multorum capitum.
Setting
DOGS

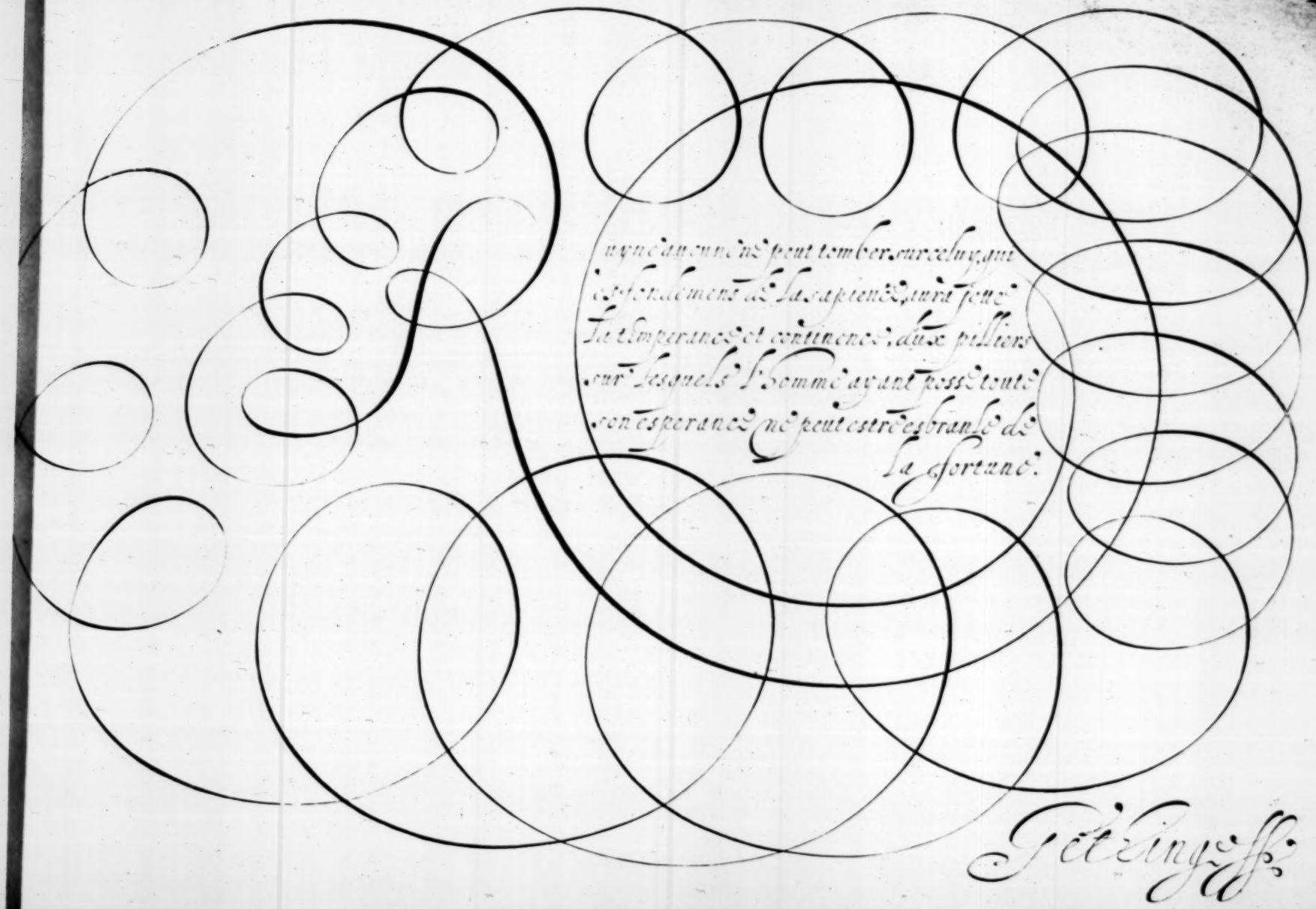
Essendo io nato per sempre operar alcuna cosa degna di grand'huomo.
Hora non solam[en]te non ho modo di operarne, ma ni[en]te anco di generar co[n]me
cosa grave ad alcuno, et done prima potevo vergognarme a persone
basse e nobili, et sonnecchi fin a tal hora non posso pur offerirmi
alli mei carissimi amici. Degna fusse tanto honorato de ogn'uno
quanto di dentro. et di fuora.

Monsieur Je vous escrivis en Escosse quand je receus vos lettres du tout
[illegible]ecessaire. Je ne vous escrivis pas pour vous donner pourmenée de lettres ains pour la
changer a vos propres lettres. Hesterno. Je ne veux pas escrire pour laccuser du silence
avec le despart de laffection. Mais si vous continuez en la vostre inciuilité. Je continuray
de mon costé. Et ainsi donques de vos lettres en vous aurez de mes reproches.

Monsieur. Je vous prie croyez la memoire de vostre serviteur, qui a occasion de vous faire service, ne se perdra point, & le vous commande de satisfaire à mon devoir envers vous, & à tant vous oblige sans. Getking.

Frendeship once breaken is hardlie peeced. And peeced Enmitie neuer surelie sodded. Reconcilement among such is like that suppple ointment wch onlie easeth the peeesent smart, and skins the soare, but searcheth not all the roote, to cast out the ranke and maligne flesh.

Getking.


Il nyne daucune ne peut tomber sur celuy qui
a estendement de la sapience qui a pour fon-
dement de temperance et continence aux pilliers
sur lesquels l'homme ayant posse toute
son esperance ne peut estre esbranle de
la fortune.

Quibus Cornutus Epica Romanorum res ita carmine complexus refert eas etiam nunc familiaribus
omnibus esse, neque observari diligentius. Carolus Magnus nihil fuit vetustum in libris Quaestorum
nisi Scriptum Omnia undique Brutus Consul rapuit ea sedulitate comperi, ut non modo
pro curatore tibi sit cognitionum studio commendare non possim. Et ut omnia mihi bonorum ac
curatio, ut intelligas Brutum id quod ut recipi haec non cognitionem sibi magno adumento fuisse.

Nam eo quidem animadvertimus quam plurimos verecundiam homines
praeter ceteros omnium malum etiam medicos magnum atque im-
mensum existimarunt. Et animadvertimus homines eruditum et
quasi divinum quoddam supernaturam humanum miraculum Et

Nemo non habet Inimicum nisi Ignorantem Gellius

Gelhung:

TRETTE NEFFORMEE
DES ENNUIS ET DESOLATION

Tous les plus grands biens du monde sont parsemez d'ennuis et de sollicitudes et n'y a condition en la vie humaine plus redoutable que la prospere Pour garantir nostre felicite nous auons besoin d'vne autre felicite, et pour les souhaits acomplis il faut fere d'autres souhaits Car tout ce qui auient pour le regard de ceste vie pend a vn filet. Nul ne prend plaisir aux choses qui doiuent tomber Donc tres-miserables sont ceux qui amassent auec trauail ce qu'ilz ne peuuent garder auec grand soing.

LETTRE CENTESOME FORMEE

Il n'y a homme a qui la fortune fauorise tant que s'il entreprend beaucoup tout responde et auienne par tout comme il desire.

a a a a b b b b c c c c d d d d e e e e f f ff g g g g
h h h h i i i i k k k k l ll ll l m m m n n n o o p p
q q q r r s s ſs t tt t v v v v u w w x x y y z z &

A B C D E F G H I K L M
N O P Q R S S T V W X Y Z

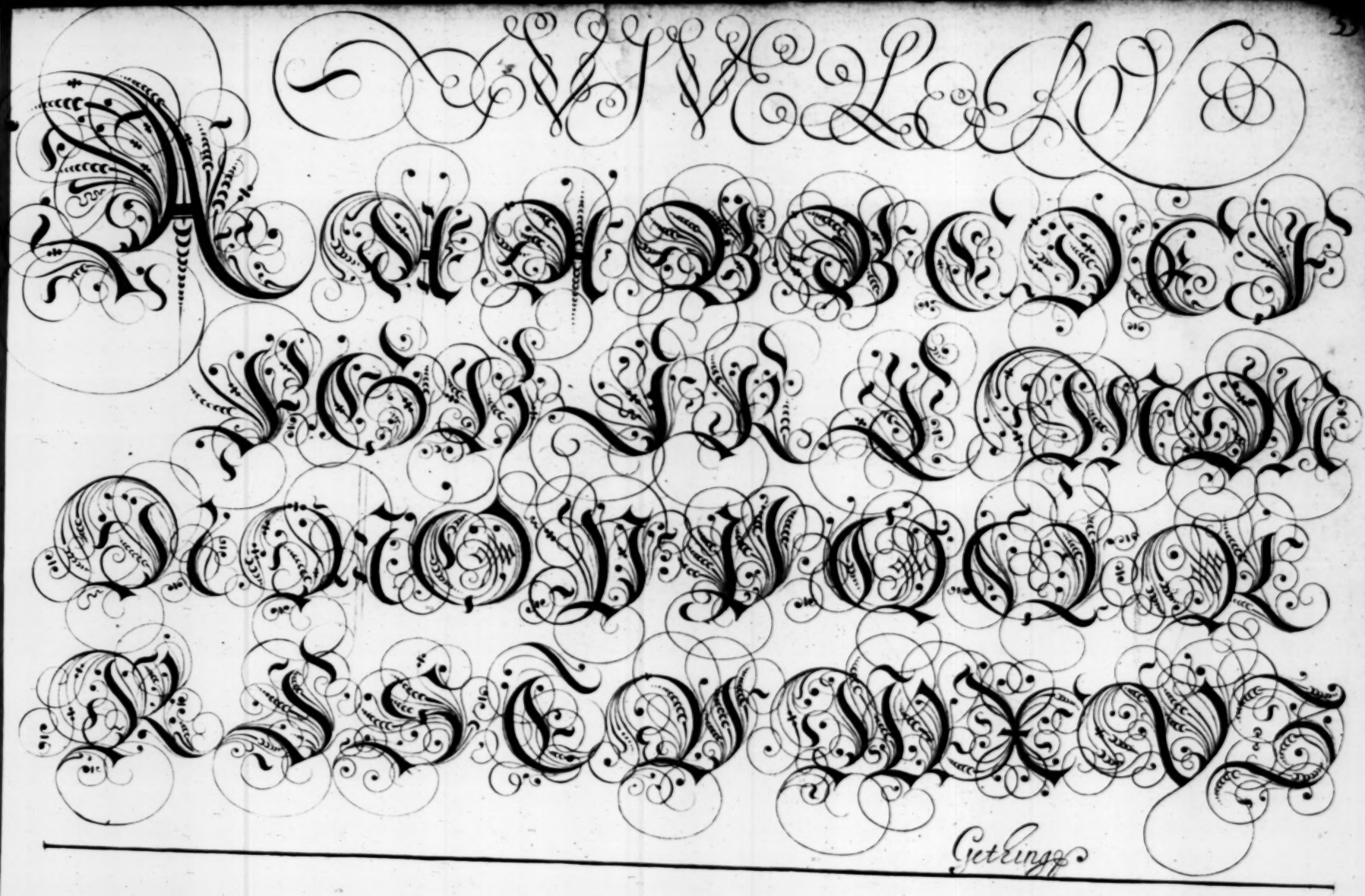
carrs in a soueraigne face, or the markes of honour and wounds in
his weake bodie, are strong pleaders for reward. Suffer therefore as
shall loose any limme in their countries service, and be disabled
for other imployments, are to be maintained at the countries charges for
Reward is a strong supporter of States. punishment. neglected &c

Sel ſuis

CAROLVS DEI GRATIA.

Magnæ Brittanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex fidei defensor
Et Serenissimus atque Illustrissimus Principibus, Ducibus,
Comitibus, Thalassiarchis, Strategis Vrbium, Portuum, Viarum,
Portuum, Fluminum, Præfectis Omnibus, et singulis Archi-
Episcopis, Episcopis, et Magistratibus quibuscunque, Salutem.
Qui has nostras ad vos perferet litteras Nobilissimus et Honora-
tissimus Dominus Caruetius Demetrius natione Grecus,
pro vt ex variis testimonijs fide dignis certo accepimus) ex Achaia
Peloponeso præclaris maioribus est oriundus, Qui cum in &c:

R. Geeling


VVELLOV
ANDREDOCK
VON VRLICH
DOCTOR
RESIDENS
Getringe

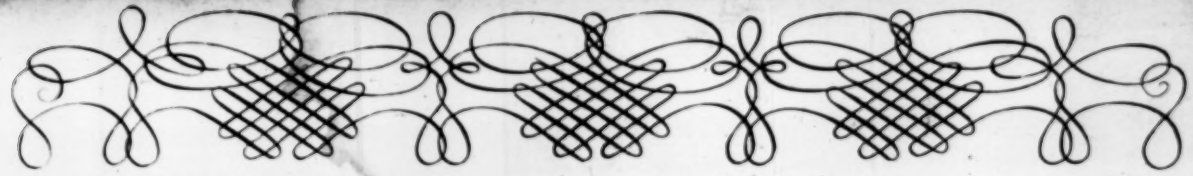
As are the liuing

members of the bodie vnited & knit together maintaine life, and contrariwise being separated and deuided bringeth death. Likewise magistrates in a Common-weale, by maintaineing vnitie and concord with good gouernment, secure the state.

a.b.c.d.e.f.ſ.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.s.ſ.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.

Getty Images

Dething.



A A a a a a O O b b C c c D d d E e e f f f G g g h h I i i k k l ll
m m N n n n O o o P p p p p p Q q q R r r o2 s s s st st t tt U u v
u vv W w x x y y y z z z et⁹ het⁹ dem⁹ quoz ꝑ ꝓbz ꝓbz ſcā ꝺbiem⁹ a a b

---

Ctrolus dei gr̃a Anglie ꝯ ffrancie z hibnie Rex fidei defenſor ꝛc Dilcis
dibi ſogo uyetumtelk Chriſtofero hammond z robto Wollaſtone capitgio ciuitatis Quat-
Edicto latitudine tm ꝑ publicato ꝓclamatꝛeo ꝑ dict Comitat uyonmoth in diuſis locis in
eiſdem Comitatu ꝯtra dict eidem dicmpdiret ex ꝓtenſis ꝓceptum fuit qd idem Edicto

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Legem pone mihi domine viam iuſtificationum tua-
rum et exquiram eam ſemper Da mihi intellectum
z ſcrutabor legem tuam et cuſtodiam illam in toto
corde meo, deduce me ſemita mandatorum tuorum

abcdefghiklmnopqrſtuvwxyz